

NEMOPHILA

Meeting and Field Guide CALIFORNIA BOTANICAL SOCIETY

SEPT. 1, 1927

NUMBER 14

The purpose of the Society is to promote the botanical study of California plants, to diffuse knowledge concerning them and, by lectures, field-trips, exhibitions and publications, to deepen interest in the native flora among the people of California.

MONTHLY MEETINGS AND FIELD TRIPS

Thursday, Sept. 15, 7:30 p. m. Room 205, Botany Building, University Campus, Berkeley. Discussion meeting: Successful and Unsuccessful Cultures of Native Plants. Get off College Ave. car at Bancroft and College. Enter campus by tennis courts, follow lane to end, then turn to right.

Sunday, Sept. 18. Newark Marshes. Leave San Francisco, Ferry Building, by Southern Pacific at 8:40 a. m., or First and Broadway, Oakland, at 9:15 a. m. Round trip \$1.00. Return, leave Newark at 3:40 p. m. Bring water. Leader, Dr. P. B. Kennedy.

Thursday, Oct. 13, 7:30 p. m. Room 205, Botany Building, University Campus, Berkeley. Discussion meeting: Recent Finds of Fossil Plants in California.

Sunday, Oct. 23. Leona Heights. Meet at 12th and Broadway, Oakland, 9 a. m. Take Mills College car K to end of line. Go short distance down hill southeast. Then turn up to top of hill. Go west past old quarry and down into Chabot Canyon. Bring water. Distance 5-6 miles. Elevation 1000 feet. Leader, Miss Anna E. Ehlers.

Thursday, Nov. 3, 7:30 p. m. Room 205, Botany Building, University Campus, Berkeley. Discussion meeting: Study Advantages of Living Collections.

Sunday, Nov. 6. Lake Lagunitas. Take Sausalito boat from San Francisco at 8:45 to Ross Station. Round trip fare 60 cents. Bring water. Distance 9 miles. Elevation 1000 feet. Leader, Miss Elsie Zeile.

Sunday, Nov. 20. Strawberry Canyon. Meet at College and Bancroft, Berkeley, 9 a. m. Go up past Stadium to trail on south side below pine trees. Follow trail to head of canyon, turn north to Lake Orinda trail. Lunch near Grizzly Peak. Bring water. Distance 6 miles. Elevation 1500 feet. Leader, P. L. Hibbard.

Thursday, Dec. 1, 7:30 p. m. Room 205, Botany Building, University Campus, Berkeley. Discussion meeting: Our Vanishing Plant Communities; why we should make record of them before they disappear. Nomination of officers.

Sunday, Dec. 4. Pinehurst. Take Sacramento Short Line from San Francisco at 8 a. m., or from Oakland at 40th and Shafter at 8:30 a. m., to Pinehurst. Distance 4 miles. Elevation 1200 feet. Leader, Dr. E. F. Card.

Sunday, Dec. 18, 1927. Muir Woods. Take Sausalito boat from San Francisco at 8:45 a. m. for Mill Valley. Round trip, 48 cents. Distance 8 miles. Elevation 1000 feet. Leader, Mrs. Matilda M. Fowler.

Thursday, Jan. 19, 1928, 7:30 p. m. Room 205, Botany Building, University Campus, Berkeley. Discussion meeting. Annual election.

Saturday, Feb. 18, 5:30 p. m. Annual dinner, Berkeley. Special notice will be sent to each member.

NOTES

The address of the Treasurer, Mr. M. S. Jussel, is 473 45th St., Oakland, California. The address of the Corresponding Secretary is Miss Elsie M. Zeile, 775 Post St., San Francisco.

This is the final issue of *Nemophila* and a title page and index are mailed herewith in order that members may bind

their sets. It is hoped to issue *Madrono*, the journal of the Society, regularly and promptly, as a quarterly in 1928. To accomplish this an extension of membership is necessary. Proposals of names for new members should be addressed to the Membership Committee, Botany Building, Berkeley, California. Blank forms will be sent on request.

Dr. S. F. Blake, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., has been giving instruction in botany at Stanford University during the summer quarter. His free time has been devoted to studies of Pacific Coast Compositae.

Dr. Harold St. John, Department of Botany, Washington State College, is now on a motor trip to Southern California and return to Pullman.

Dr. W. A. Setchell, Professor of Botany, University of California, has just returned to Berkeley after a year's leave spent in traveling about the world.

Dr. D. H. Campbell, Emeritus Professor of Botany, Stanford University, attended the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in England in October, 1926.

Mr. W. W. Eggleston, the poisonous plant expert of the United States Department of Agriculture, has been in California since early July, working on cases of cattle poisoning as these have developed during the period of summer grazing in the national forests.

Dr. H. H. Dixon, Professor of Botany in Trinity College, Dublin, has been giving courses in botany in the 1927 summer school at the University of California.

A preliminary note on the new California Botanical Garden at Los Angeles by Dean E. D. Merrill will appear in an early issue of *Madrono*.

STYRAX CALIFORNICA

I am sending you a specimen of *Styrax Californica*. The plant is very regular in its habits and stops blooming about April 22nd. It grows on the western slope of Smith Moun-

tain on the Pala-Temecula road, four miles east of Pala, in shady places among the rocks, in the manner of Poison Oak; in fact, the two plants seem to be intimate friends. It also grows about 2000 feet up on Smith Mountain.—*Evelyn Gray*, May 21, 1927.

LARGE-SIZED QUERCUS LOBATA

Several trees of the Valley Oak of unusual size grow near the dwelling house on the Langtry Ranch in southern Lake County. One tree to the right of the house has a trunk 19 feet in circumference at 5 feet above the ground. Another tree to the left of the house has a trunk 21 feet in circumference at 5 feet above the ground. This ranch once belonged to Mrs. Lillian Langtry, the actress, once famous as "The Jersey Lily."—Data communicated by *Geo. H. Mastick*, Nov., 1914.

NEW PLANT STATIONS IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Geraea viscida (Gray) Blake. I have collected this plant near Jacumba, California, at about 2800 feet altitude. It grows in hard, red clay soil and has a deep tap root. The remains of last year's stems show it to be at least a biennial, but judging from the size and depth of the root I would take it to be a perennial. The way the heads, after anthesis, become abruptly reflexed is worthy of note.

Loeselia tenuifolia Gray. This species grows on dry, sterile soil containing some limestone. It seems fairly abundant in a very limited area three miles east of Jacumba. The corolla is uniformly of a bright red or cardinal color. The lobes are about equal in size and shape; the irregularity consisting in the clefts at the side of the lower lobe being a little deeper and wider than the clefts between the four upper lobes, and the lower lobe spreading outward on a lower plane and at an acute angle (about 45 degrees), while the four upper lobes spread horizontally (about 90 degrees).—*J. B. Feudge*, May 28, 1927.